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Report Highlights:
For 2001, prairie canola acreage should decline because of poor price prospects and comparatively high per-acre input costs. Stronger wheat markets and maturing markets for some special crops may tend to displace canola in west Canada. Acreage is estimated to drop nearly 23% to 3.7 million hectares. Consequently, production is estimated to be reduced to 5.4 MMT. Soybean production is expected to be 2.8 MMT almost four percent above 2000/01 production levels, making it potentially the largest ever soybean crop.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Oilseed Production 2000/01 - Overview

Total oilseed area in Canada for 2000/01 of 5.9 million hectares was almost 11% lower than total acreage for 1999/2000. Area harvested to rapeseed (canola) fell to 4.8 million hectares, more than 14% under the 1999/2000 level. Soybean acreage increased almost six percent for 2000/01 to nearly 1.1 million hectares.

The 2000 growing season was not as favorable for rapeseed as in 1999 or 1998, with yields for rapeseed in 2000/01 down from the record high from the 1999/2000 level of 28.2 bu/acre to 26.4 bu/acre. This is still almost ten percent above the ten-year average of 24.1 bu/acre. Crops were affected by dryness in parts of Alberta, frost, excessive wetness in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and disease pressure throughout the canola belt. Soybean yields for 2000/01 were down from the 41.2 bu/acre in 1999/2000 to 37.9 bu/acre, just slightly below the ten-year average of 38.9 bu/acre.

The rapeseed harvest in 2000/01 was 7.1 million metric tons (MMT), down over 20% from the 1999/2000 record production of 8.9 MMT. Soybean production was very close to what would have been a fourth consecutive record, with production of 2.7 million tonnes for 2000/01 (vs. 2.8 million in 1999/2000 and 2.74 million in 1998/99). Soybean area again rose in Quebec, where the crop is becoming steadily more popular; area in 2000 was 386,000 acres, up from 351,000 in 1999.

Using canola export data from Statistics Canada and world canola import data from the industry newsletter, *Oil World*, Canadian exports of canola for the 2000/01 (July-June world crop year) are set to attain anywhere from 61% to 63% of total world canola imports. Canola exports to date are 3.3 MMT given data for the July-February period, meaning that exports based on a July-June could easily attain the 4.5-4.6 MMT range. According to *Oil World*, Canadian share of the world export in 1999/2000 was 41% based on Canadian exports of 3.9 MMT.

According to the November 2000 edition of *COPA MONTHLY* which cites the Canadian Grain Commission, the 2000 western Canadian canola crop was above average in both oil and protein content. No. 1 Canada canola seed had an average oil content of 43.2% in 2000, 0.1% lower than 1999 (43.3%) and 0.7% above the ten-year mean of 42.5%. The average protein content of 21.0% was 0.4% higher than in 1999 (20.6%) and 0.3% higher than the ten-year mean of 20.7%. The November 2000 edition of the *Canadian Soybean Bulletin* published by the Ontario Soybean Growers reports that average protein levels for soybeans in container shipments have been between 40-41.5% with oil values ranging between 20.5 and 21.5%.

Outlook for 2001/2002

Relatively high world oilseed and product supplies, including non-oilseed oils such as palm oil, will again dominate the market and price outlook. A decision by the European feed industry late in the year may permanently expand the market for oilseed-derived protein meals. European governments acted to ban all use of rendered animal products such as bone meal in animal feeds because of concerns over mad cow transmission. About three million tons (annually) of animal-

origin proteins will have to be replaced by oilseed meals such as soy meal, raising soybean demand by up to 5 million tones a year, equivalent to about twice total Canadian production. However, the increased soybean crush necessary to supply this additional meal demand could prolong the burdensome vegetable oil situation.

Rapeseed/Canola

For 2001, prairie canola acreage should decline because of poor price prospects and comparatively high per-acre input costs. Stronger wheat markets and maturing markets for some special crops may tend to displace canola in the west. Acreage is estimated to drop nearly 23% to 3.7 million hectares. Consequently, production is estimated to be reduced to 5.4 MMT. As a result, crush, other domestic consumption and ending stocks will be decline. Export markets for rapeseed will remain mostly limited to Japan, China, Mexico and the U.S. With the current prevailing attitude in the European market towards genetically modified crops, it remains unlikely that Canada will be successful in marketing its canola in the EU.

Soybeans

Soybean area in eastern Canada could increase somewhat from the level of the last two years, in part because of higher per-acre production costs for corn and other alternate crops, especially if nitrogen fertilizer prices continue to increase. There is potential for sizable gains in Quebec, and acreage may also start to become significant in extreme southern Manitoba. Production is expected to almost four percent above the 2000/01 production level to 2.8 MMT, making it potentially the largest ever soybean crop. The rise in production will be offset by reduced imports. With crush staying constant from the previous crop year, exports declining slightly, and increasing feed/seed/waste, the impact will send ending stocks slightly higher for 2001/02 over 2000/01 levels.

Policy Development and Industry News

The following segments are excerpts from recent GAIN reports covering Oilseed issues. Some sections contain references to more in-depth GAIN reports. A table at the end of the report lists all reports submitted since the 2000 Oilseeds Annual Report that contain references to oilseeds.

I. Trade

Sentiment for Trade Action Against U.S. Canola Imports: According to a January/February 2001 *Canola Digest* article, the Manitoba Canola Growers Association (MCGA) has come under considerable pressure to start a trade action against U.S. canola. However, when considering the flow of trade, Canada has imported over 100,000 mt of U.S. canola annually for several years in a row, but Canada has exported at least 260,000 mt of canola seed to the U.S. annually over the same time period. in canola and canola products between Canada and the U.S. Overall, the dollar value of Canadian exports of canola products to the U.S. in one month is more that the value of Canadian imports from the U.S. in one year. Canola moves freely back and forth across the U.S./Canada border. Canada imports some U.S. canola and adds value crushing it. Canada is able to ship canola seed, oil and meal to the U.S. largely unimpeded. The president of the

MCGA states that it is not in the best interests of Canadian canola growers to jeopardize Canadian exports by attempting to countervail U.S. canola exports. The MCGA has investigated the criteria for launching a countervail case. MCGA would have to represent 25% of the affected growers in the region who collectively produce over 50% of the production. Manitoba would meet neither criterion, and it could not consider itself a separate region because of interprovincial canola movement in Canada. The MCGA presented its case to the Canadian Canola Growers Association, but it was decided that the value of canola trade with the U.S. was far greater than any harm caused by imported U.S. canola.

New Canadian Agri-food Trade Group Formed: A February 20 meeting in Ottawa between the Agri-Food Exporters Alliance and the Agri-Industry Trade Group resulted in the formation of the Canadian Agri-Food Trade Alliance (CAFTA), folding the parallel interests of the two groups into one. A common purpose in trade negotiations and the strengthening of Canadian exporters' voices in Canada's official trade negotiating position are the foundation to the CAFTA rationale. There are now eleven member organizations, including Agricore, Cargill, the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, the Canada Beef Export Federation, the Canola Council of Canada, the Canadian Oilseed Processors Association, the Canadian Sugar Institute, the Canadian Sugar Beet Producers Association, the Malting Industry Association of Canada, the Ontario Soybean Growers, and the newly joined Grain Growers of Canada The organization is seeking to broaden its membership in CAFTA, which is conditional on support for its pro-trade liberalization stance, before the next WTO round begins. The principal goals of CAFTA in agricultural trade negotiations are to target the elimination of all tariffs and export subsidies as well as the accelerated reduction/improved discipline on all trade-distorting domestic subsidy programs.

Japan Will Look to Canada Instead of U.S. for Soybeans: The May 9 edition of *Good Morning Ontario* states that the U.S. ag attache in Japan reported imports of U.S. soybeans are forecast to decline in 2001/02, as soybean users continue to shift to non-GM soybeans from Canada and Brazil. "In order to meet Japan's increasing demand for non-GMO food soybeans, both Brazil and Canada have rapidly increased their soybean exports," says the attache. "For example, Brazil's share in volume increased from 12%in 1999 to 16 % in 2000. Canada's share increased from 3%in 1999 to 5% in 2000. As a result, the U.S. market share dropped from 79% in 1999 to 64% in 2000." In addition, total meal imports are expected to decline for compound feed and an increase in meat imports.

Canola Sales to Mexico Expected to Nearly Top 1 MMT in 2000/01: According to the January 11 edition of *Agriline Daily*, Canadian canola sales to Mexico could rise to 900,000 tonnes in 2000/01, up almost 60% from 570,100 tonnes in 1999/00. Mexico is Canada's third largest canola buyer, next to Japan and China, but could soon move into the number two position. XCAN Grain estimates that in the next two to four years, Mexican canola crush will reach 1.2-1.5 MMT, up from 870,000 tonnes in 1999/00.

II. Biotechnology

Codex GM Food Labeling: Discussion Put on Hold until 2002: The Codex Committee on Food Labeling (CCFL) during its May 1-4 meetings in Ottawa has put on hold further Committee

discussion of the "Proposed Draft Recommendations for the Labeling of Food Obtained through Certain techniques of Genetic Modification/Genetic Engineering" until the next meeting of the Committee in Halifax, May 2002. The Committee was able to discuss the title, purpose and scope of the draft recommendations but was unable to proceed further due to the very large number of conflicting views and concerns expressed by the various country delegations. The CCFL Chair concluded that there was insufficient time to resolve these differences, and agreed that the proposed guidelines, as amended at the current session, should remain at current step of the Codex process for further comment from member states and international organizations. With respect to the "definitions" portion of the Recommendations, the Committee accepted a compromise text proposed by Canada, to include reference to "Modern Biotechnology" (although it retains reference to Genetically Modified/Genetically Engineered"). The draft definitions will now be moved to the nest step of the Codex process for adoption at the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission July 2001 in Geneva.

GMO Foods - First Debate over GM Labeling Bill: Bill C-287, a proposed piece of legislation that would force mandatory labeling of "genetically modified" foods was debated in the House of Commons on May 7, 2001. C-287, known as 'An Act to Amend the Food and Drugs Act (genetically modified foods)' was introduced into the House of Commons on February 28, 2001 as a private member's bill by Charles Caccia. The debate was the first of three scheduled sessions in parliament devoted to debating the merits of the Bill before a vote is conducted on whether to proceed to committee with the Bill or to remove it. During the debate, the governing Liberal party expressed their opposition to the Bill and made reference to the voluntary labeling standard being developed under the auspices of the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB). Of critical importance is to which Committee the Bill will be referred should it advance that far. As C-287 would amend the Food and Drug Act, it would normally be subject to review by the Standing Committee on Health. However, due to the potential impact on the Canadian agriculture sector, some observers have suggested that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, or a joint Committee comprising membership from both the Agriculture and Health Committees. Biotechnology industry representatives believe that a joint committee would be the best means to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the Bill.

Scientific Panel Critical of GOC Regulatory System for GM Food Products: An expert scientific panel, commissioned by the Canadian government, has released a report on the Regulation of Food Biotechnology in Canada which concludes that GM crops and foods in Canada should be subject to more rigorous testing, and that the level of government support for independent research on the safety of food biotechnology is inadequate. In response, the GOC has assured the public that the government will study the report in detail to determine how it can help to improve Canada's regulatory system for GM food products. On February 5, 2001 the Royal Society of Canada released their report entitled: *Elements of Precaution: Recommendations for the Regulation of Food Biotechnology in Canada*. The Expert panel raised serious questions about the regulation of GM food and made 53 recommendations to the GOC, concluded that GM crops and foods in Canada should be subject to more rigorous testing, and that the level of government support for independent research on the safety of food biotechnology is inadequate. Although the GOC is not bound by the panel's recommendations, GOC Ministers have assured the public that the government will study the report in detail to determine how it can help to improve Canada's regulatory system for GM food products. For

more information see CA1017.

GM Canola less Costly than Non-GM: A study prepared for the Canola Council of Canada and paid for by GM canola-makers Monsanto and Aventis concludes Roundup Ready and Liberty Link have made western Canadian farmers millions of dollars since their introduction in 1997. The study says farmers who grew GM canola last year reported an average additional net return over conventional varieties of $5.80 an acre. That translates to a total of almost C$39 million (6.7 million acres of GM canola X $5.80). However, the economic model developed for the study calculated the profit advantage to be $10.62 per acre. For more information, see GAIN report CA1073.

Monsanto Wins Schmeiser Case: The March 29 edition of *Canadagriculture Online* reports that as generally expected by those familiar with details of the legal issues at stake, Monsanto has won its high-profile case against Saskatchewan farmer Percy Schmeiser in Federal Court. Monsanto had accused Schmeiser of infringing its rights under the *Patent Act* by growing Roundup Ready canola without the company's consent and without paying a technology use agreement (TUA) fee. Schmeiser, despite compelling evidence to the contrary, had claimed that the Roundup Ready canola found growing on his land got there accidentally. In responding to the ruling, Monsanto said it was "gratified" that its rights had been respected. In a press statement the company said, "We regret that despite repeated attempts to negotiate a settlement with Mr. Schmeiser, he gave us no alternative but to pursue this case in court. While the outcome was positive, the process is one we would have preferred not to have taken. This decision gives companies like ours the confidence we need to continue investing in the future of Canadian agriculture through the development of improved crops and more nutritious foods." Schmeiser was ordered by the Federal Court of Canada to pay C$15,450 initially in general damages and will have to negotiate additional costs and damages that could reach C$100,000.

Monsanto Quest Canola Seed Withdrawn: According to the April 25 edition of *Canadagriculture Online*, Monsanto has announced that Quest canola is being withdrawn from the market. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and Agricore, which retail the Roundup Ready variety, are offering replacement seed to growers who bought Quest for seeding this spring. The withdrawal follows routine quality testing of seed samples which revealed traces of an alternative version of the Roundup Ready genetic modification. Essentially identical to the commercial version used in all Roundup Ready varieties, the alternative version is perfectly safe, and has full approval from the federal government for food and feed use and environmental release. It is not, however, approved in all countries to which Canadian canola is exported, in particular Japan.

III. Seeds/Research

New Canola Species Developed: The February 2001 edition of the *Canola Guide* reported that a new canola derived from *Brassica juncea* is more heat and drought tolerant than traditional canola. The new species has been trademarked as "prairie canola" and it has been under development for nearly 20 years. According to a seed marketing manager Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (SWP), it produces oil indistinguishable from Argentine and Polish canola oil, but with the agronomic advantages of mustard. Agriculture Canada in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan started

breeding back in the early 1980s with Agricore and SWP joining in the efforts in 1991. The main effort of the breeding program was to develop a crop identical to canola in terms of oil and meal quality, but with the heat and drought tolerance of mustard. The crop is more shatter resistant than Argentine varieties, making it easy to harvest. The two new varieties, PC98-44 and PC98-45, are resistant (PC98-44) and moderately resistant (PC98-45) to blackleg, and the two varieties are ideally suited to mustard-growing areas in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. As plant researchers used traditional breeding methods, *B. juncea* is not considered genetically modified.

More Clearfield Canola Varieties Coming: According to a May 14 *Canadagriculture Online* article, a global agreement announced between BASF and NPZ-Lembke will generate more Clearfield canola varieties for North American growers. NPZ-Lembke, a privately-owned company based in Germany, is a leading European canola breeder. Its varieties are distributed to retailers in North America through Agriprogress Inc., of Morden, Manitoba. Under the agreement with BASF, NPZ-Lembke's expertise in canola breeding, hybridization and adaptation testing will be used to produce new varieties with improved yield and agronomic features, plus Clearfield herbicide tolerance. The non-GMO Clearfield trait confers tolerance to imidazolinone herbicides such as Odyssey, Pursuit Ultra and Absolute. The imidazolinone components of these herbicides provide multiple-flush control of most broadleaf weeds. The first varieties resulting from this agreement are expected to be available in the U.S. and Canada in the spring of 2002.

Paragon Ag Services Found Guilty in Seed Violation: According to the March 19 edition of *Canada Agriculture Online*, the Canadian Federal court ruled in favor of Pioneer Hi-Bred and Proven Seed in their "brown bag" seed case against Paragon Ag Services of Melfort, Saskatchewan. Paragon unlawfully sold the canola variety 46A73, a variety which Proven Seed has exclusive rights to sell in western Canada. Varieties protected by *Plant Breeders' Rights Act* can be sold or traded only be sold or traded by companies licenced to do so. Paragon will pay a "significant" monetary settlement, and all defendants involved in Paragon are permanently prohibited from selling Pioneer canola varieties.

IV. Identity Preservation

Canada Supplies Non-GMO and IP Soybeans: Various trade journals have looked at the issue of Canada supplying a growing market for non-GMO as well as identity-preserved (IP) soybeans. According to some in the soybean industry, Canada (specifically Ontario who is a major soybean producing province) has a competitive advantage in being able to supply non-GMO white helium soybeans. Japanese buyers who want non-GMO white soybeans turn to Canada who will later process the soybeans into white tofu. A staff person for the Ontario Soybean Growers (OSG) said that some companies involved in trading non-variety specific white soybeans believe that the introduction of a Roundup Ready white soybean would be harmful to the Ontario industry. Other companies that trade in higher-value, variety-specific IP markets think it would enhance their business. A trader for Maple Leaf foods said that there is "zero demand" beyond the crush market from overseas buyers for GM white soybeans. However, the trader also stated that Asian buyers are choosing Ontario soybeans because of the IP programs in place and not because the soybeans are from Ontario or that they are non-GM white soybeans. A seed marketing manager

from Monsanto indicated that Roundup Ready Soybeans would not be available in Canada in 2001.

Increasing Acreage to IP Soybeans in Ontario: According to a March 16 *Ontario Farmer* article, IP soybean production in Ontario has increased from a minor crop several years ago to accounting for a nearly a third of all soybean acres (approximately 650,000 acres, based on Statistics Canada soybean acreage of 2.2 million acres). The president of First Line Seeds says that food grade soybeans in North America tend to be categorized according to how Asian buyers view quality. Generally, Canadian soybeans are valued over U.S. soybeans, and soybeans grown in the northern regions like Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario have an edge over soybeans grown further south. The climate in the more northern regions tend to result in higher protein levels. Regarding soybean quality, the lowest level quality soybeans are the crusher beans. The rest of the rankings in ascending order are as follows: mixed non-GMO varieties; non-GMO varieties that are identity-preserved; mixed white varieties; mixed white varieties that are identity preserved; then IP varieties with special traits. At the top of the quality chart for North American soybeans are premium IP varieties that closely resemble top varieties grown in Japan for tofu and natto.

V. Related Oilseed News

Latest Stats Canada Canola Acreage Number Doubted: "This Week in Canadian Agriculture, Issue 19" reported that Statistics Canada's April 24 acreage numbers for canola were in question by some traders in the Canadian industry who were having trouble believing that over a million fewer acres will be seeded in Saskatchewan. Now, due to moisture concerns in certain parts of the province as well as very dry conditions in the canola producing regions of Alberta, the private trade are accepting to the Statistics Canada acreage number. In fact, if moisture conditions do not improve, there may be additional reductions in canola acreage as growers switch into other crops such as barley.

Canola Making Inroads Against Soybeans in Ontario: Acreage seeded to canola has been shrinking in Ontario but several factors make it a viable crop in the province with a good future, according to Ralph Baumlisberger, president of the Ontario Canola Growers Association. Many farmers in 2500 Heat Unit (HU) areas are growing 2700 HU soybeans, says Baumlisberger, noting this can make soybeans a more risky crop than canola. Researchers are making "significant progress" which could lead to more canola production in Ontario in the years ahead, according to Baumlisberger. Expansion beyond current heat unit areas could occur when new summer canola varieties become available. Also on the horizon is some promising winter canola which will be harvested earlier than wheat, allowing soybeans to be planted after the canola is harvested.

Ontario Soybean Growers Support Biodiesel Plant: According to a senior staff member comments of the Ontario Soybean Growers (OSG) on May 11, 2001, the OSG continues to actively pursue the commercialization of biodiesel fuel in Canada as a new value added market for soybean oil. Progress in this area has really been picking up over the last several months and just two weeks ago BIOX Corporation started its first production of biodiesel at its Oakville,

Ontario based demonstration plant. This plant will be instrumental in perfecting a new process for producing biodiesel, which can then be used in the design and future construction of higher capacity facilities. BIOX intends to manufacture and sell biodiesel plants in sizes of 2, 5, and 10 million U.S. gallon capacities. The new production process that BIOX is working to perfect, could have a very large impact on biodiesel's commercialization here in Canada. Due to technological advances in the process which are expected to improve production efficiencies and potential cost savings in the production of biodiesel, BIOX believes that their plants will be able to produce biodiesel at a price competitive with conventional petroleum derived diesel. The OSG has agreed to help supply about 16,000 litres of soybean oil feedstock for production testing at this facility. In addition to this, the OSG has been involved in several other biodiesel related activities. The OSG currently hold voting membership on a Committee of Canadian General Standards Board, where a Canadian standard for diesel fuel blended with up to 20% biodiesel is currently being developed. The development of such a standard will greatly ease the introduction of biodiesel into the Canadian fuel market.

Archer Daniels Midland Closes Canola Crushing Plant: According to the March 22 *Agriline Daily*, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) will indefinitely suspend operations of its canola crushing and refining plant in Lloydminster, Alberta, effective April 1. The company cited very poor margins and extraordinary increases in energy costs in the wake of recent deregulation of energy markets. The March 23 *Agriline Daily* comments that some Winnipeg traders are speculating the shutdown will only be temporary for 3-4 weeks. The article goes on to say that poor crush margins may have prompted ADM to do annual maintenance now rather than in early summer as is usual industry practice. Other crushers are also said to be considering cutbacks due to weak margins. A related article from April 11 notes that there are rumors that Cargill will close its canola plant in Clavet, Saskatchewan.

WCE to Trade Canola Meal: The May 3 edition of *Canadagriculture Online*, the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange (WCE) is planning to launch canola meal futures trading in June, starting with the October contract. Traded and margined in U.S. dollars, the contract will have eight delivery months: January, March, May, July, August, September, October and December. Minimum or maximum levels of protein, oil, moisture, crude fiber and glucosinolates are specified. One contract is 20 tonnes, and 5 contracts comprise a board lot. The pricing basis is FOB truck/railcar at listed points in the Par Region (Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan). Delivery can be made from listed facilities at a US$5/tonne premium in the Western Region (western Saskatchewan and Alberta) and Southern Region (Minnesota and the Dakotas), and at a US$15 premium in the Eastern Region (southern Ontario and Quebec). Daily limit for the 20-tonne contract is US$20 with a minimum price fluctuation of US$0.10.

Ontario Challenges Quebec's Margarine Coloring Regulation: The Quebec provincial regulation on mandatory margarine coloring is now under challenge by the province of Ontario. Official notice to Quebec's minister of agriculture was delivered on December 21, 2000 under provisions for dispute settlement between governments in Chapter 17 of the Agreement for Internal Trade (AIT). This formal process follows several personal initiatives by Ontario over the past year on behalf of the edible oils/margarine manufacturers to level the playing field for trade and commerce for these products within Canada. Quebec is the only jurisdiction in the world that enforces a margarine color restriction. In 1994, COPA and the Ontario Soybean

Growers were successful in achieving a Federal-Provincial agreement to harmonize margarine coloring regulations under the AIT and as a consequence to obtain Ontario's repeal of its color regulations in 1995. The margarine industry and in particular Unilever Canada Ltd. has been waging a legal battle in Quebec against this discriminatory treatment for its products since 1997. The challenge could take up to nine months. For more information, see GAIN report CA1048.

Launch of New Organization, Soyfoods Canada: On October 28, 2000, the first general meeting of Soyfoods Canada was held. The mission statement of Soyfoods Canada states that it is committed to encourage growth, integrity and sustainability in the Canadian soybean industry by promoting soyfoods, including soy-based foods and ingredients, to consumers. The four main objectives of Soyfoods Canada are:

1. To increase consumer trial and usage of soyfoods.
2. To establish and promote guidelines for new and existing soyfoods by working with the industry and relevant government agencies.
3. To be a key resource for information on soyfoods.
4. To provide a networking forum to discuss key issues and opportunities relating to the soyfoods industry.

Statistical Tables

Table 1: Rapeseed (Canola) PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)

	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1999		08/2000		08/2001
Area Planted	5599	5599	4850	4900	3750	3750
Area Harvested	5564	5564	4816	4800	3700	3700
Beginning Stocks	655	633	2065	2055	1284	1105
Production	8798	8798	7119	7100	5400	5400
MY Imports	125	124	150	200	300	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	125	121	140	140	250	250
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	9578	9555	9334	9355	6984	6805
MY Exports	3900	3895	4150	4600	3300	3300
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	3000	2983	3200	3100	2600	2600
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	613	622	700	550	400	400
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3613	3605	3900	3650	3000	3000
Ending Stocks	2065	2055	1284	1105	684	505
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9578	9555	9334	9355	6984	6805
Calendar Year Imports	152	152	150	168	200	200
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	145	145	140	164	180	180
Calendar Year Exports	3793	3793	4150	4051	3000	3000
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	223	223	200	249	200	200

Table 2: Rapeseed (Canola) Meal PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)	
	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1999		08/2000		08/2001
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.57	0.570231	0.571875	0.57	0.57	0.57
Beginning Stocks	11	30	11	30	31	30
Production	1710	1701	1830	1767	1482	1482
MY Imports	8	5	5	2	5	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	8	5	5	2	5	5
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1729	1736	1846	1799	1518	1517
MY Exports	1210	1128	1220	1250	1000	1000
MY Exp. to the EC	16	39	40	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	508	578	595	519	467	467
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	508	578	595	519	467	467
Ending Stocks	11	30	31	30	51	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1729	1736	1846	1799	1518	1517
Calendar Year Imports	5	5	5	1	5	5
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	5	5	5	1	5	5
Calendar Year Exports	1200	1380	1250	1183	1200	1200
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	1090	1200	1250	1166	1100	1100

Table 3: Rapeseed (Canola) Oil PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)	
	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New

Market Year Begin		08/1999		08/2000		08/2001
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	??	??	??	??	??	??
Beginning Stocks	18	28	23	48	29	40
Production	1265	1253	1345	1300	1092	1092
MY Imports	80	102	60	60	100	100
MY Imp. from U.S.	80	101	60	60	100	100
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1363	1383	1428	1408	1221	1232
MY Exports	800	698	820	800	700	700
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	540	637	579	568	500	500
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	540	637	579	568	500	500
Ending Stocks	23	48	29	40	21	32
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1363	1383	1428	1408	1221	1232
Calendar Year Imports	39	39	30	91	100	100
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	38	38	30	84	90	90
Calendar Year Exports	771	621	800	649	600	600
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	523	523	500	531	500	500

Table 4: Soybean PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)
	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Area Planted	1002	1002	1061	1069	1014	1014
Area Harvested	1002	1002	1061	1061	1010	1010

Beginning Stocks	183	242	173	252	136	252
Production	2776	2776	2703	2700	2800	2800
MY Imports	400	455	400	400	300	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	390	443	380	390	290	290
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	3359	3473	3276	3352	3236	3352
MY Exports	900	949	900	900	800	800
MY Exp. to the EC	270	172	325	130	120	120
Crush Dom. Consumption	1760	1712	1750	1650	1650	1650
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	526	560	490	550	600	600
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2286	2272	2240	2200	2250	2250
Ending Stocks	173	252	136	252	186	302
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	3359	3473	3276	3352	3236	3352
Calendar Year Imports	420	421	400	392	400	400
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	409	409	380	388	380	380
Calendar Year Exports	875	877	900	764	800	800
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	87	87	150	119	100	100

Table 5: Soybean Meal PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)	
	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001

Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.786932	0.772196	0.788571	0.773939	0.769697	0.769697
Beginning Stocks	5	20	5	24	5	15
Production	1385	1322	1380	1277	1270	1270
MY Imports	750	809	765	800	800	800
MY Imp. from U.S.	750	809	765	800	800	800
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2140	2151	2150	2101	2075	2085
MY Exports	100	84	85	30	30	30
MY Exp. to the EC	40	23	20	10	10	10
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	2035	2043	2060	2056	2035	2045
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2035	2043	2060	2056	2035	2045
Ending Stocks	5	24	5	15	10	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2140	2151	2150	2101	2075	2085
Calendar Year Imports	790	790	750	818	800	800
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	780	780	740	818	800	800
Calendar Year Exports	71	71	70	51	60	60
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	39	39	30	32	30	30

Table 6: Soybean Oil PS&D

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PER CENT)	
	Revised	1999	Prelimin.	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1999		09/2000		09/2001
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0

Extr. Rate, 999.9999	??	??	??	??	??	??
Beginning Stocks	11	8	11	7	12	10
Production	299	316	297	300	300	300
MY Imports	20	22	20	30	30	30
MY Imp. from U.S.	20	22	20	30	30	30
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	330	346	328	337	342	340
MY Exports	40	38	40	30	30	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	279	301	276	297	300	300
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	279	301	276	297	300	300
Ending Stocks	11	7	12	10	12	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	330	346	328	337	342	340
Calendar Year Imports	20	14	20	28	0	30
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	20	14	20	28	0	30
Calendar Year Exports	35	38	45	37	0	40
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	25	37	25	33	0	30

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